EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

By the arrival of the United States mail steamship Fulton, Capt. Wotton, with the French and English mails, we have dates from Havre and Southampton to the 27th ult., the same as by the Canadian and City of Baltimore.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1856.

Italian affairs begin to ripen. Last week Lord Palmerston's organ, *The Morning Post*, prepared the public for some new complication and recommended the study of foreign relations, declaring that the Peninsula was on the eve of a revolution. *The Times* and *The Globe*, likewise under the influence of Lord Palmerston, followed up the cue, and directed their crossfire against the King of Naples for a whole week; the liberal *Daily News* and nearly all the weekly papers reëchoed the war-whoop, while *The Morning Star* tried in vain to allay the excited passion of the public. All this journalistic outcry served as a prelude to the publication of the answer of King Bomba to the representations of England and France, which appeared in *The Cologne Gazette*. Had this remarkable document not come from such a contemptible tyrant as Ferdinand of Naples, we might call it dignified; at any rate it is logical. The King formally declines all interference of the Western Powers in the affairs of his kingdom, as an attack upon the independence and dignity of his crown. He asks what Lord Palmerston would say if King Bomba proposed to him the adoption of more liberal views toward Ireland, or recommended more humane conduct toward its Indian subjects. He does not object to listen to communications made with moderation and deference in the interest of the consolidation of public order in Europe; but he maintains that no one, except himself, can form a correct judgment upon what circumstances may require. After condemning the Revolution of 1848 and all constitutions in general, he says that the reëstablishment of the Neapolitan Constitution cannot be the view of the French Cabinet, which, after having taken such energetic measures at home to put down revolution, certainly cannot seek to create it in Italy. France and England should remember that the war in the East was undertaken to prevent a foreign power from interfering in the affairs of Turkey. Any interference at Naples would, therefore, be a curious anomaly, not to give it a more odious qualification. Accordingly, the King is firmly resolved to adhere to what he has said. If, however, an attempt should be made to go further, his Majesty, relying on the justice of his cause, would appeal to the patriotism of his people, (he means, probably, the lazzaroni,) and, trusting to his brave and faithful army (of Swiss) *would repel force by force*.

King Bomba having thus defied both England and France, the two powers have sent an ultimatum to Naples requiring reforms and the immediate liberation of all political prisoners. Should their representation be again treated with contempt, then their Embassadors are instructed to leave the country. Austria is very much annoyed both by the pretensions of the Western Powers and by the stubborn resistance of the King. Accordingly, Baron Hübner, the Austrian Embassador in France, has been sent to Naples with instructions to make any possible arrangement between the contending parties, since Francis Joseph is fully aware that a revolution stirred up by France and England in Sicily might in a trice spread all over the Peninsula. In order to meet such an untoward contingency the Italian army of Austria has been increased to the amount of 120,000 men, and Radetzky is still writing for reënforcements. The English papers, as if they had a presentiment that Austria may soon become an enemy to the Western Powers, are now filled with criminations of that power. Old affairs are raked up, for instance, the murder of Cicemacchio, Ugo Bassi, and other victims of the barbarism of the troops occupying the Roman Legations in 1849; while the treaty of the 15th of April seems altogether to be forgotten, since the Russians have withdrawn from Kars and from the Isle of Serpents.

Among the candidates for the princely throne of Moldo-Wallachia, we see the name of Pierre Bonaparte mentioned. He is the Emperor's cousin, Lucien's youngest son, a half-witted, dangerous desperado, banished from Rome for manslaughter, and notorious for his wild freaks.

O'Donnell's position in Spain remains as awkward as ever. The only party which can have an interest in not overthrowing him is the party of the Progresistas; and it appears as if, in spite of the blood that is between them, the Dictator and his late enemies may be conciliated. Narvaez is furious at such a turn of the game, and Maria Christina, lately exulting at the overthrow of Espartero, has little chance of soon returning to Spain. Still, the same intrigues which destroyed Espartero are now put in play against O'Donnell, and Ros de Olano may soon act in the same way against the Court of Lucera as the Court of Lucera has acted against the Duke of Vittoria.

The American crisis continues to excite the greatest interest. All the liberals of Europe unite for Fremont in their wishes. As to Brooks, Southern chivalry will probably admit that we Europeans of the Continent have a voice in "affairs of honor," that is to say, of duels. Now, according to all French, German and Hungarian notions of honor, and according to the words of the *Code d' Duel*, Brooks's behavior in the affair of Mr. Sumner was irregular, and in the affair of Mr. Burlingame it was the behavior of a coward, who backs out of a duel, and bullies only those whom he knows do not fight.

A. P. C.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Aug. 25, 1856.

The *Siècle*, a day or two since, in noticing the political inaction which now broods over France, likened it to the unnatural calm which precedes the tempest, and hinted that the Government, like a prudent skipper, should by judicious concessions to the popular will, do what it may to avert the portent. The *Constitutionnel* signalizes this audacity of the *Siècle* as a direct overture of disorder, and, no doubt, the latter journal has entitled itself to a warning from the higher powers. But the stillness you feel around you here is really something very awful, knowing as you do the enormous force of compression by which it is brought about. It is a stillness that makes itself as it were audible as you walk the quiet streets, or pervade the silent masses of the people on *fête* days, and it vividly suggests to the imagination how busy the fingers must be which are employed behind the scenes in producing it.

The papers contain nothing of general interest. The *Univers*, noticing *Ampere's* work on the United States, says that "the absence of the *family spirit* "is the most striking trait of manners in the United "States. Every one knows that the passion for "liberty does not limit itself to political things. In "America the child sucks in the spirit of independ-"ence with its milk, and paternal power is as lit-"tle respected as any other power. For the youth "of both sexes scarcely entered upon adolescence, "it is common to consult their parents neither "about their reading, nor their friendships, nor "their marriages; go alone to the promenade, "the ball and the theater; to receive a numerous "company in the parlor, when the *old man* and *old* "*woman* are snug in bed: and do you call this "keeping up the family-spirit? The 'old man,' as "American of twenty calls his father, is so care-"ful not to hamper the free development of his off-"spring, that he often leaves them the choice of "the religious sect to which they will please to be-"long. All worship is reputed alike good, except "the Catholic, because that is the religion of "the poor Paddy, and the Democratic broadcloth "shuns the contact of rag even at church." The reviewer, in speaking afterward of the shameful legislation of the United States, which shipwrecks the faith of so many Irish children, incidentally says: "In spite "of the liberty of worship guaranteed by the Con-"stitution, the Catholics are taxed for the support "of a *detestible system of common schools, which ad-* "*mit children belonging to all the sects.*" This is sufficiently sectarian at least, however unchristian, and makes one admire the palpable irony which the Fates indulge when they lead the conductors of a journal, in which such sottishness is habitual, to christen their snarling and snivelling little brat by the great and hospitable name of the *Universe*.

You know that Augustine Thierry the distinguished historian died lately; but perhaps you do not know that a zealous discussion has opened over his grave with respect to his mental attitude in dying, toward the reigning ecclesiastical interests. He had all his life been presumably more than indifferent to the claims of the church, and his sympathies as a writer are obviously in an opposite direction. He had been for long and weary years a patient sufferer from blindness and paralysis, yet his historical labors and investigations knew no abatement, while his imagination continued in as lively and vigorous play as if he still enjoyed the fullest inflow of the sensuous life. But his friends allege that as the final hour drew on which was to give him release from his infirm body, the clear-seeing intellect became clouded, and he bowed his manly head to the priestly benediction. On the other hand, the priests say that he was in full possession of his intellect when the intercourse between them *commenced*, however much it afterward became obscured, and that he deliberately sought to be received into the church. M. Gratry, the priest of the Oratory, distinguished for his recent attempts to reconstruct Logic, gives an interesting account of a conversation he had with him shortly before his death. Thierry said to him: "I am a done up rationalist "(*un rationaliste fatigué*); I wish to enter into the "bosom of the church, to whose authority I submit "myself." Turning afterward to the curate of Saint Sulpice, who was present, he said in a voice which combined both emotion and humor, "Mr. "Curate, I take you to witness that I this day "institute and install the able Gratry as di-"rector of my conscience—upon him hencefor-"ward be my responsibility." Eight days before his death he said, "all philosophy and all truth "center in the Catholic doctrine, and one departs "from truth in the measure he departs from it. This "is why Anglicanism is better than Lutheranism, the "last better than Calvanism, and that again better "than Unitarianism, and so forth. While doing "rather stinted justice in my estimation to the per-"sonal merits of Channing, he scouted with great "severity and a sort of indignation, his attempt to "construct a religion which should be neither dog-"matic nor ecclesiastical, seeing in it only a retro-"grade step, only a mischievous and happily impo-"tent enterprise. Three days after this conversa-"tion he fell into the torper from which he never "rallied. I found him in this state, having only a "vague knowledge of what transpired around him. "I waited a lucid moment to speak with him; "but being disappointed in this, I introduced to "the dying chamber Father Petelot, who has had so "much experience of death-beds. The father re-"mained alone with the dying man, and while the "rest of us engaged in prayer in the neighboring "room, he suggested to him the acts of faith, of "contrition, of hope and of love to God which were "befitting, and then gave him absolution. After-"ward the curate of Saint Sulpice came and ad-"ministered extreme unction."

These are the circumstances which lead his friends to say, that if he reconciled himself to the church it was only after he had become imbecile.

LAMENNAIS' relatives have recently sought to obstruct the execution of his will, by laying claim to certain of his papers which they say he did not mean to have published. But the Court decided in favor of the executors. It appears that the Jesuits were so anxious to get a retractation from the dying old Abbé of his hostility to the church, and set so many springs in motion to this effect, that he requested his friends and partisans to lend him their unswerving shoulder up to the last moment, and leave him not an instant exposed to the arts of his wily foe. Some of his friends remained with him during all his final days, and they drew up a minutely faithful account of every incident that transpired, so that all dispute might be avoided after his death. A few hours before he gave up the ghost his respiration had become difficult, and seeing his friends kneeling in sympathy around his bed, he fixed a long and tender gaze upon them and clasping the hands of two of them exclaimed "These are blissful moments!" To one of them who said, "We shall always be united with you," he nodded his head, saying, "Yes, yes, we shal meet again;" but his voice apparently failed him His niece came in and asked him if he would not like a priest; but he refused and requested with earnestness to be left in peace. Is not all this very odd, that it should be thought so exceedingly worth while to get a man's dying testimony to that which all his life and with all the force of his heart and head he had repugned? But you have no idea how extremely active the controversy between the church and what I may call the unecclesiastical religious sentiment is becoming in these latitudes. The old indifference to the church is giving place to a feeling of the liveliest hostility, because all men are becoming convinced that it is the interest of the hierarchy alone which keeps men ignorant and brutal, and which consequently engenders the civil despotism that is necessary to keep them in order. Italy is the point to which all eyes now turn, and you may depend upon it that the next revolution, whatever else it may do or leave undone, will put an effectual end to the secular dominion of the Popes.

PROUDHON has had a curious revival within a day or two. It seems that one of the horse-women of the Hippodrome felt a certain remorse for the vicious life she was leading, and wrote to Proudhon for advice. Proudhon, though evidently embarrassed by the uncertainty he was under as to the sincerity of his correspondent, writes her a letter full of sense and feeling. No one can accuse him of want of heart after reading this letter. It is too long, or I would translate it for you. I give you one or two salient points only. The poor girl professes not to believe in the virtue either of men or women. Proudhon replies that that is very natural to one of her mode of life, but assures her that it is with virtue as it is with health of body: almost nobody enjoys it perfectly, and yet nobody but a fool denies it to be the normal state and destiny of man. Do you suspect, he asks, the small number of those who enjoy good health to be hypocrites, and do you abandon yourself thereupon to the chances of heat and cold, to the risks of damp lodging and insufficient food? Certainly not. You believe in health as the law of human beings, as the foundation of our life. You believe that when we lose it, we must return to it, or like silly fools allow ourselves to perish of inertia and inanition. So with virtue. There is everywhere a little, almost nowhere a full measure. I know not where you get your ideas of virtue; I suppose from the convent in which you were educated. But I do not hesitate to say that even as you have life and health and vigor of body, so you have virtue also. The remorse and mortification you now experience hinder you seeing the fact, but it is proved by your profound desire to have more of it. You are like a convalescent who aspires to perfect health. The animals do not suffer ennui, satiety, disgust, nor any of the moral maladies which flow from the loss of virtue. Why? Because their very animality protects them from such things. They have no soul, and obey only the inflexible laws of instinct. But there are men who suffer in this respect quite or nearly as little as the animals. Who are they? Laborers, artisans, learned men, functionaries; these scarcely know ennui, disgust, depression of spirits, except when they give themselves up to indolence and pleasure. It is only you people who suffer in this wise—you who play, who amuse yourselves, who frolic, who make love, who dream, who live fast, who dance, who sing, poets, artists, the entire literary Bohemia in short, including the priests and the monks; all this pretentiously superior world is the helpless prey of debauchery, disgust, and a shame which is worse than death. You have dared to separate *labor and liberty, labor* and *art, labor* and *love*. You said to yourself, I will have one of these things without the other, I will avoid all this commonplace labor and devote myself to liberty, to art, to love; and you have had your will. What is the result? In following only the ideal and the beautiful, you have grasped the gross and the ignoble; from the free woman you were, you have become a slave, and the enjoyments of vanity, and art, and love being unsupported by anything of reality or seriousness or strength in your character, have left you only stains, emptiness, and degradation. He then proceeds in the manliest strain to give her the counsels she asks with respect to the future; but I must refer you to the letter itself, which appeared in the *Presse* of the 23d.

The *Assemblée Nationale*, which is the most cordially Anti-American paper in France, contained in its number of the 23d inst. a long article on Mr. Marcy's reply to Mr. Sartiges, about the privateers. The *A. N.* entirely approves of Mr. Marcy's position and reasoning. It says: "We should lack "candor if we did not say that we are for this time "one in sentiment with the States. We do justice "to the intentions of the authors of the Declara-"tion of the 16th April, and believe that they acted "with good faith; but it is evident that, misled by a "generous impulse, they have not calculated all "the consequences which would flow from a sup-"pression of privateering."

I clip the following from *Galignani*. It is a healthy symptom of the new life which is surging up in humanity:

"The Grand Council of Geneva has lately commuted the sentence of death recorded against a girl named Pierrette Brunet, guilty of poisoning, to hard labor for life. The Grand Council acted in deference to the aversion entertained in Geneva against capital punishments. It appears that the last instance of capital punishment in that town occurred in 1847, when it was with the utmost difficulty that a workman could be found to erect the guillotine. A man at length consented for a remuneration of 300 fr. After the criminal had been executed, no workman could be found to take down the scaffolding; and the man who had erected it was compelled to take it down alone. After that day, the company of the latter, who was a respectable artisan, was shunned by all his former companions, and at length, disgusted with life, he committed suicide by throwing himself off a rock. Geneva had at the time an hereditary executioner, who had accomplished his duty on that sad occasion; but shortly after the execution, he drowned himself in the Arve."

H. J.

NEW MODE OF MANUFACTURING IRON AND STEEL.

Yesterday, the new and extremely ingenious process just patented by Mr. H. Bessemer, of manufacturing malleable iron and steel without fuel, and recently propounded by him at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in a paper replete with interest, was put to a severe practical test, but with the most successful result, at Baxter House, St. Pancras road, in the occupation of that gentleman and his partner, Mr. Longsdon, in the presence of several ironmasters carrying on an extensive business in different parts of the country, and many practical engineers and scientific men resident in the metropolis. The company by whom the experiment was witnessed included, among others, Capt. Margesson, Major Sitwell, Mr. G. Bailey Toms, from the Derwent Ironworks; Mr. J. Robinson, Ebbw Vale Works; Mr. R. Simpson, Cwm Celyn Works; Mr. T. M. Gladstone, Austin Friars; Mr. T. Stirling Begbie, Mr. T. H. Henry, F.R.S.; Mr. W. Carpmael, Mr. William Smith, Mr. F. J. Bramwell, Mr. T. S. Prideaux, Mr. A. M. Perkins, and Mr. B. Burleigh.

The magnitude and importance of this discovery of Mr. Bessemer can scarcely be exaggerated. The only parallel to it is to be found in the kindred invention of Henry Cort, which, toward the close of the last century, relieved this country to a great extent from its commercial servitude to Russia and Sweden in regard to its supply of wrought iron. Two years have been spent by Mr. Bessemer in the perfection of his scheme; and when, the other day, he divulged it to the world before men distinguished for their scientific attainments, and practical manufacturers well able to appreciate its vast public significance and its whole bearing on the trade in which they are interested, it took them wholly by surprise, superseding, as it does, the expensive, laborious, and tedious processes now in use in the production, and the application in some cases, of malleable iron and steel in this and many other countries, cheapening those articles to an extent which will lead to their employment, and especially steel, for purposes to which they have never yet been subservient, and in many respects refining and improving the quality of the metal. Men like the two Rennies, Nasmyth, and others of less note, but of great experience as engineers and iron manufacturers, have pronounced emphatically and without qualification in its favor, while some, including Nasmyth, declare themselves unable to foresee the whole of the advantageous results calculated to spring from its discovery, not to this country alone, but wherever else it may be brought into use. It is to the credit of the Emperor of the French that, when the invention, then in an imperfect state, was brought under his notice within the last year, and when he comprehended its full import from personal interviews which he graciously conceded to Mr. Bessemer, he afforded him great facilities for conducting his experiments to a successful result, and has since intimated his intention of bringing the plan into practical operation in the arsenal at Rouelle. Far different was the reception which Mr. Bessemer states he experienced from the heads of an important department at Woolwich when he endeavored to prove its value and importance to them. They sought, he says, to throw cold water on it by alleging that Mr. Nasmyth had already made substantially the same discovery, which that gentleman has since been the first to disclaim.

The essential feature of Mr. Bessemer's invention is that he takes crude iron directly from the ordinary blast furnace, and in the incredibly short space of 30 minutes converts it into ingots of malleable iron or steel of any size, and fit for the various manipulations ordinarily employed to adapt them to all the material purposes to which they are now applied. He thus dispenses with all the intermediate processes to which recourse has been had to produce the same effect within the last 70 years, including the making iron into pigs, and the refining, puddling, and squeezing stages, with all their attendant labor and fuel. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is not the less true, that he has achieved this great result by the application to the iron, in its transition from the blast furnace to the condition of the ingot, of a heat inconceivably intense, generated without furnace or fuel, and simply by blasts of cold air. By this means he not only avoids the injurious action of mineral fuel on the iron under operation, which has always deteriorated the quality of English iron, but saves all the expense of the fuel. He sets out with the assumption that crude iron contains about 5 per cent of carbon; that carbon cannot exist at a white heat in the presence of oxygen without uniting therewith and producing combustion; that such combustion would proceed with a rapidity dependent on the amount of surface of carbon exposed; and, lastly, that the temperature which the metal would acquire would be also dependent on the rapidity with which the oxygen and carbon were made to combine, and consequently that it was only necessary to bring the oxygen and carbon together in such a manner that a vast surface should be exposed to their mutual action, in order to produce a temperature hitherto unattainable in our largest furnaces. With a view of testing practically this theory, he has constructed a cylindrical vessel of three feet in diameter and five feet in hight, somewhat like an ordinary cupola furnace, the interior of which is lined with fire bricks, and at about two inches from the bottom of it be inserted five tuyère pipes, the nozzles of which are formed of well-burnt fire clay, the orifice of each tuyère being about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. At one side of the vessel, about half way up from the bottom, there is a hole made for running in the crude metal, and on the opposite side there is a tap-hole stopped with loam, by which the iron is run out at the end of the process. A vessel is placed so near to the discharge hole of the blast furnace as to allow the iron to flow along a gutter into it, and a small blast cylinder is used capable of compressing air to about 8 lb. or 10 lb. to the square inch. A communication having been made between it and the tuyères, the converting vessel is in a condition to commence work. The blast being turned on, and the fluid iron run into the vessel, a rapid boiling up of the metal is heard going on within the vessel, the metal being tossed violently about and dashed from side to side, shaking the vessel by the force with which it moves, from the throat of the converting vessel. This continues for about 15 or 20 minutes, during which the oxygen in the atmospheric air combines with the carbon contained in the iron, producing carbonic acid gas, and at the same time evolving a powerful heat. The rapid union of carbon and oxygen adds still further to the temperature of the metal, while the diminished quantity of carbon present allows a part of the oxygen to combine with the iron, which undergoes combustion and is converted into an oxide. At the excessive temperature that the metal has now acquired, the oxide, as soon as formed, undergoes fusion, and forms a powerful solvent of those earthy bases that are associated with the iron. The violent ebullition going on mixes most intimately the scoria and metal, every part of which is thus brought in contact with the fluid oxide, which washes and cleanses the metal most thoroughly from the silica and other earthy bases that are combined with the crude iron, while the sulphur and other volatile matters which cling so tenaciously to iron at ordinary temperatures are driven off, the sulphur combining with the oxygen and forming sulphurous acid gas.

In conducting the demonstration yesterday, 6 cwt. 3 qr. 18 lb. of molten iron from a furnace was poured into the fire-brick vessel, already described, at 1:12 o'clock, the blast having been applied at a pressure of about 8 lb. per square inch, and continued until 1:27. The mass of metal began to boil up, and the cinders and other impurities were extruded from the top of the vessel by two apertures provided for the purpose. Showers of brilliant sparks were thrown off during this process, which lasted several minutes; and as the object was to produce a mass of cast steel, rather than continue the process to the extent necessary for making pure iron free from carbon, the vessel was tapped at 1:36 o'clock, and the contents drawn off. Small specimen ingots being first taken, the general mass was run into an ingeniously contrived mold concealed in the floor in front of the apparatus, and, after remaining there a few minutes, cooling down, it was raised out of the mold in a red-hot state by a hydraulic ram, and placed upon a weighing machine. The ingot thus produced, with the two specimen ingots, weighed 6 cwt. Without the aid of fuel, this mass of material was converted in 24 minutes from crude cast iron as it comes from the furnace blast, into steel of fine quality.

The experiment was unanimously pronounced by the company to be perfectly satisfactory. It is a peculiar and important feature in the process, that by continuing the boiling a few minutes longer the whole of the carbon still remaining in the mass of metal, and which gives to it the character known as steel, would have been drawn off, and a pure spongy mass of crystalline iron would have been the result.

Mr. Bessemer states that hitherto the finest qualities of iron have always been imported from Sweden and Russia, and these are now sold in this country from £29 to £30 a ton; but, by the new process, iron can be manufactured of equal quality at a cost of £2 per ton less than the present cost of common English iron. If this statement be borne out by experience of his invention, we shall no longer be dependent on the foreign market for the production of iron of the finest quality. He also speaks with something like enthusiasm of the extent to which what he calls semi-steel, of a quality between malleable iron and steel in ordinary use, as manufactured under his patent, may be expected to supersede, in time, the use of malleable iron for railway plates and many other purposes to which the latter is not altogether adapted; and he as confidently asserts that the process of forging and welding, which, under the existing system, is necessary whenever a piece of iron work of a larger size than 80 to 100 pounds is required to be constructed, will be dispensed with. He looks also to the universal use of his discovery, seeing that atmospheric air is the prime element used in producing the desired result: it is not, therefore, dependent upon any local circumstances. [London Times, Aug. 23.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VICTIMS OF THE NAPOLEONIC COUP D'ETAT.—M. Louis Blanc has published a letter which he has just received from 38 French political prisoners at Cayenne:

"*To M. Louis Blanc those deported to Cayenne, with urgent request to make public this appeal:*

"Those deported to French Guiana make an appeal to the feelings of justice and humanity of all honest men, to whatever party they may belong.

"At the very moment when so much is spoken in France of clemency and generosity, while so many families are lulling themselves with the hope of clasping to their hearts the dear ones whose absence they have so long lamented, the political victims are treated in French Guiana in a manner worthy of the darkest ages of barbarity.

"It is certainly a painful task to unvail such an account of iniquity; but how is it possible to pass over in silence the unjust and cruel behavior of French officers toward their fellow-countrymen? Let it be known, therefore, that we are unspeakably tortured on the flimsiest pretenses, while people, deceived by the solemn declarations of the French Government, think perhaps that every prison is open, and that we are at liberty. Let it be known, for instance, that out of five men lately arrested for some talk it had been the fancy of an overseer to invent, two were tied to a stake and dealt with as the most vile criminals. On their being reluctant to submit to an ignominious punishment soldiers were called for, who, rushing upon the victims, bruised them with blows, tore off their beards, and, reckless of shrieks with which wild beasts would have been moved, bound them with cords so fast as to make the blood gush.

"To relate all we suffer is more than we can possibly do. Our checks kindle with shame, and our hearts are bleeding. Suffice it to say that, while the French Government has its clemency cried up everywhere, there are Frenchmen in Guiana who do gasp for life. Nor are they allowed the sojourn of the Island of Despair, horrible as it is; barbarous administrators drag them violently on the Continent, to compel them to a labor of eight hours a day in the marshy forests, from which pestilential vapors are continually rising.

"We refused to submit to this outrage upon laws, to this murderous attempt; we claimed promised liberty. The answer is 'death!'—a magnanimous answer, after the birth of a Prince!

"Is there, indeed, for us any other prospect but imminent death? With no proper food, no garments, no shoes, no wine, since February last, is there any chance that we should long be able to bear both the influence of an exhausting toil and a deadly climate? Again, where is the law which assimilates political proscripts to galley-slaves? From beneath the brutal force that weighs upon us, heaped up together, almost breathless, but strengthened by the sacredness of our cause and our hope in the triumph of justice, we protest against the violence which is offered to us. May public opinion be moved at our misfortunes, and energetically rise against deeds so well calculated to bring to shame a nation reputed the most enlightened and civilized in the world."

"These men," adds M. Louis Blanc, "belonging to "all classes of society—artists, tradesmen, workmen, "barristers, physicians, farmers, journalists, scholars—"have been violently driven out of their country, not "in consequence of any lawful judgment, but by the "mere impulse of political passions. Let it be care-"fully remembered that the tortured victims are men "who have never been tried by any lawful court, nor "prosecuted by any form of law!"

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S HEALTH.—A few months back we had a good many reports afloat of visits that the Emperor Louis Napoleon intended to pay to various parts of Germany, Switzerland, &c.; that one of these reports, the one with reference to Carlsbad, was in a great degree well grounded is evident from the following: In the month of May a young French physician, of high repute with the faculty of Paris, arrived here and consulted one of the most skillful pathologians of this place, described very accurately the symptoms of his patient, all of which pointed distinctly to an affection of the liver, and inquired if the Calsbad waters were well calculated to give his patient relief, giving, at the same time, the distinct intimation that nothing but the absolute certainty of a cure would induce his patient to resort to that place. The young French physician, on leaving Berlin, proceeded to Vienna and Prague, for the purpose of consulting further medical authorities in Austria. In the latter part of last July the physician whom he had consulted here received a costly snuff-box from Paris, with a few lines from his French medical colleague, requesting his acceptance of it as a token of acknowledgment for his professional advice; he would probably guess for whose benefit the service had been asked; but the consultation had, he grieved to say, been unproductive of any result, for "our Emperor is restricted by political considerations "even in the choice of a spa." [Berlin Cor.

"THE MOVEMENT CURE."—Under this heading a pamphlet has appeared from the pen of one Professor Georgii, who ventures to explain how people affected with nervous and other disorders may be cured by movements upon their body. The means employed are bio-mechanical, and consist of—First. Voluntary movements, by which the various levers of the human framework are put into an uniform regulated action; these movements are bending, stretching, rotation, lubrication, twisting, etc. Second. Movements independent of the will, whereby a mechanical stimulus, under the form of friction, vibration, pressure, percussion, ligatures, etc., is so directed as to act on the various nerves, blood-vessels, internal organs, etc. The patient is placed by the assistant in a prescribed position, whether it be reclining, lying, sitting, standing, kneeling, etc., and he is made, with or without resistance, to bend and extend his arms, to turn his body, etc., or submit to a friction or percussion applied to the chest, stomach, &c., or to a pressure made on the main trunk of a nerve, a blood-vessel, &c. Between each movement the patient rests from three to five minutes. Every three or four weeks, as the case may be, the prescription, if it be necessary, is changed, and new movements introduced.

Commercial.

The English MONEY market was dull. The latest transactions for CONSOLS for money were 94⅞@¼; for account 95⅛@¼. Money was in good supply in the STOCK exchange at 4½ ℔ cent, and in the DISCOUNT market the demand was only moderate.

An advance amounting to nearly 3/ had taken place in the CORN market during the week.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts for the week show little alteration, but the general tone was satisfactory, the home demand being everywhere active, while the orders from the United States and Canada were mostly good.

LIVERPOOL COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, p. m., 26th Aug., 1856.—We are still without any arrivals of consequence from the States, and with a continuance of showery weather, the Grain trade has been steady.

At to-day's market there was a good attendance of millers and dealers who paid the full prices of Friday for all the fine WHEAT they could get, and would have taken more had it been obtainable. Inferior kinds are however still unsalable. FLOUR was in good demand and realized full rates; in some cases an advance of 6d. ℔ bbl., being established. For INDIAN CORN there was some speculative inquiry, and 33/6@34/ were paid for mixed and yellow, and 34/@35/ for white. We quote red WHEAT at 7/@9/9 white 9/6@11/ ℔ 70 lbs. FLOUR—Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30/@33/; Ohio 33/@34/6 ℔ barrel. Of BEEF the sales continue in the merest retail without any change in prices. PORK steady, but little doing. BACON quiet, with a very limited demand for the country; about 700 boxes were to-day offered at auction, but only 30 sold at 55/ for long middles, boneless, and 51/ for Cumberland cut. LARD very scarce, and 71/ paid for 120 tuns.

COTTON dull at Friday's quotations. In Manchester, business to-day was rather quiet.

(Signed), RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—(Published Reports.) SATURDAY, Aug. 23.—The sales of Cotton to-day are estimated at 6,000 bales, including 1,500 American for export, 700 Surat, 300 Egyptian, 300 Brazil, and 3,200 American to the trade. The market is without change from yesterday.

MONDAY, Aug. 25.—The sales of Cotton to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales, including 2,200 American and 800 Surat on speculation and for export, 700 Surat, 600 Brazil, 200 Egyption, and 3,500 American to the trade. There has been a little more inquiry, but the market continues dull at last week's quotations. The Arabia arrived at close of the market.

TUESDAY, Aug. 26.—The Cotton market keeps quiet but steady. The transactions to-day are 6,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export, without change in prices.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26, p. m.—The weather has been stormy and changeable, cold for the season, with occasional showers. WHEAT—A good demand exists for fine Wheat at extreme rates of Friday, but inferior qualities are neglected. FLOUR—A free sale of good quality at a slight improvement in price. INDIAN CORN—A limited business, at an advance of 6d. on yellow, and 1/ on white. BEEF and PORK unchanged. BACON in good demand.

(Signed), BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co.

KANSAS.

LATER FROM LAWRENCE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sept. 1, 1856.

On Friday night, Aug. 29, G.W. Hutchinson and another gentleman went to Governor Woodson at Lecompton, to expostulate with him about the arrest by the Ruffians of Mr. John H. Wilder, who went to superintend the shipment of goods belonging to the firm of G.W. and W. Hutchinson & Co., of which he is a member. Also to ask Woodson to send a protective escort to Leavenworth, to see the goods safe through to Lawrence. On the return of these two gentlemen, they were arrested a few rods from the door of the Governor's office by an armed mob and held in prison ever since. It will be remembered that that very same day a hundred of the United States troops were employed to set two of their own Border-Ruffian spies at liberty, in in case they found them arrested, as they supposed they would be; but let it be borne in mind that peaceable citizens who go to do business with the Governor are arrested by a mob close to his office, and he offers not even a single deprecatory syllable! Wise Governor! Pierce and Douglas will rise up, and call thee blessed!

Saturday morning about one hundred of the Free-State forces at Lawrence were detailed to go as an escort to meet about one hundred emigrants who were on their way to assist in defending this and the surrounding towns. They were overhauled near Lecompton by the United States troops and questioned as to their intentions, &c. They stated their object and were allowed to pass on. They took the California road and met the train at Topeka. While between Big Springs and Washington the escort intercepted and turned back sixteen mounted men under command of of Judge Elmore. They were doubtless on their way to Lecompton to join Stringfellow's Platte County army, numbering about six hundred men inclusive of Buford's last installment. Yesterday the escort came back here with the emigrants, but as they had some valuable stores they struck off the California road, for the reason that if Woodson was going to use the troops to disarm them, which was the report, he would have to send them to Lawrence to do it. It seems, from reliable information, that Stringfellow's entire army of 600 men was drawn across the California road in battle line to intercept them, and take away their stores—*if they whipped them*. The whole train reached Lawrence in safety.

On Saturday morning, Aug. 30, Gen. Lane, instead of opening the road from Lawrence to Leavenworth, as my letter of the 29th anticipated he would do, went to render assistance to the Free-State men of Prairie City, who had another battle with the Ruffians on that same morning at daybreak. It seems that when they got enough of them together at Little Santa Fé, they started on the Santa Fé road, and probably came up into the Territory as far as Bull Creek, where they probably camped. There are different rumors about the number of them, and as I have heard this Border-Ruffian army variously estimated at from 600 to 2,000, we will call it 1,000 armed men, not including the Northern Division, which may be as many more. On arriving at Bull Creek, this army must have been divided up into three divisions, for the reason that 500 were at Osawattamie, 76 at Prairie City, and the balance at Bull Creek, on Saturday morning. When they separated, and for what reason they did so, we know not.

On Tuesday, August 26, a company of Free-State men under command of Capt. Shore, surprised a camp of Missourians on South Middle Creek. There were about 50 Missourians, but the attack was made by six Free-State men. The former were under command of an editor from Fort Scott, Mo. They did not fight long, for the rest of Shore's company coming up at the time, rather frightened them so that they threw down their arms and ran; 15 of them being first made prisoners, and two of them killed. The spoils amounted to three wagon-loads of stores, and some guns.

The next day they, in company with Capt. Brown, followed up the Missourians as far down as Sugar Creek. They saw that they were being chased, and made toward Missouri, where it is to be hoped they will stay. The Free-State men here recovered about seventy head of cattle, gathered, it is supposed, to sustain the Border-Ruffian army when they could not steal any more, and in case they got driven back. This party of Free-State men got back to Osawattamie on Friday night, the 29th August. On the same evening, the man who carries the mail from Osawattamie to Westport, returned to Osawattamie, after having been a prisoner at Santa Fé (new) for ten days, charged with the infamous crime of Free-Stateism. He reported that the Ruffians intended to attack Osawattamie very soon; that it was liable to be attacked at any time; and advised the people either to leave it or defend it. This was in the night, after most people had gone to bed.

Osawattamie is situated in the fork formed by and near the confluence of the Meredizine with Potawatamie Creek. On the banks of the creek the timber grows to about half a mile in width. The town was beautifully located, and its residents have proved themselves a brave people.

On Saturday morning, about 8 o'clock, a number of people came into town with the news that the Missourians had come and were within two miles of the town. No defense had been anticipated, and the Free-State men were but poorly prepared to defend it. However, they determined to do their best. It must be recollected that their women and children had been removed for a long time, at least ever since the town had been threatened with destruction. The men numbered about 35 to 40. The Ruffians must have numbered 500 to 600, for when drawn up in line of battle their line reached from the timbers of the Meridezine to the timber of the Potawatamie, a distance of at least three quarters of a mile, at the points where their *alignement* was made. They had two pieces of cannon, and were mostly armed with United States muskets, though many of them had Kentucky rifles, and Sharp's rifles. The Free-State men rallied at two or three points and fired into them as best they could. Capt. Brown was at one point with a handful of men, Capt. Shore at another point, and so they fought manfully and gallantly, against this fearful odds. At last they were driven further back into the timber, and their ammunition gave out. A company of about fifty Ruffians advanced into the timber, and a few Free-State men fought them till the others escaped by means of a private ford which the Ruffians forgot to guard. At last they closed upon them, and three men swam the river while a company of fifty fired upon them. Two of the three came out on the other side; the other—a Mr. Partridge—is supposed to be killed. Capt. Brown is supposed to have reached the private ford, and crossed over. If so, he is safe; if not, he is killed. Five Free-State men are known to be killed, and the loss on the other side is supposed to be twelve killed and twenty wounded. One of the Free-State men killed was a son of Capt. Brown, but was killed before the battle begun.

As soon as the Free-State men retreated, the Ruffians advanced and sacked and burned the town, except two houses, which were those of Pro-Slavery men. They then went away, feeling quite patriotic, no doubt, after such a noble achievement. Was the satisfaction of burning a few houses worth their thirty-two killed and wounded? It must be borne in mind that these five or six hundred men were a wing of the new Santa Fé army which Atchison has been raising so long, and who make their general headquarters, while in the Territory, at Bull Creek.

I have not got the particulars of the battle of Prairie City, but will send them as soon as I can. It is to this place Gen. Lane, with a part of his army, is gone, and it is the great new Santa Fé army he is going to meet.

News has just reached us that Lane drove the Missourians into Missouri yesterday. There was no battle, but a general retreat. They (the Ruffians) number 2,000 in all. In the mean time, the Stringfellow wing at Lecompton, numbering about 500, are burning houses and "carrying on" tremendously. If there are any at Leavenworth they are very quiet. We have had no communication from there in over a week, and it is supposed our prisoners taken there are at Lecompton, with Stringfellow's command.

This afternoon a company of dragoons encamped in sight of Lawrence. There are none at Lecompton now. There are 800 guarding the Treason Prisoners.

POTTER.

HAVANA.

The United States Mail steamship Empire City, Capt. Windle, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The Empire City left New-Orleans on the morning of the 3d inst., and entered the harbor of Havana at sunset on the 6th, coaled and left the same afternoon for New-York.

The Havana papers furnish detailed accounts of the ravages of the late hurricane, which, in certain parts of the island, and especially at Sagua la Grande, caused great destruction of property both afloat and ashore. The gale commenced on the 27th ult., reached its hight on the 28th, and moderated on the 29th.

At Sagua one English and six American vessels went ashore. Crews saved; vessels a total loss.

The lighthouse at Cardenas was swept away, and here, as at Matanzas and Sagua, much damage was done to the crops.

The ship Rubicon, Pachett, from Boston for New-Orleans, put into Havana on the 5th, having sustained great damage in the gale of the 27th and 28th; and it was thought she would be condemned. Also brig Maria, from a port in St. Domingo, likewise crippled.

The yellow fever is reported to be on the decline; and, indeed, no new cases are heard of since the hurricane.

The Empire City encountered very thick weather on the coast, having been enveloped in a dense fog for the last 24 hours.

We are indebted to Mr. C. H. Denison, Purser of the Empire City, for favors.

INDUSTRIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CRANDALL'S MEASURING INSTRUMENT.—An instrument of the very highest practical importance in surveying has just been brought out, consisting of an instrument for indicating distances by inspection. It is the invention of Mr. E. A. Crandall of Friendship, Allegheny County, in this State. A patent was at first refused, for want of novelty; but a few practical demonstrations of its powers in and about the Patent-Office reversed the decision, and showed it materially different from anything before known in any country. It requires to be very accurately made and carefully graduated, after which any distances, varying from three or four to 600 or 800 feet, may be measured more accurately than with the chain, by simply adjusting two telescopes until both bear on the target and then reading off the position of certain levers which indicate the distance. The principle is the familiar one of triangulation, the base of the triangle being one foot. When greater distances than 500 or 600 feet are required with accuracy, a very simple process enlarges the base to 10 or to 100 feet, and after changing the instrument to the new position, at the other extremity of this new base, a corresponding modification of the result obtained gives the distance. This method requires no corrections for difference of level except in a very rugged country, as the construction of the instrument is such that within the field of view of the telescopes the measurements are always on an absolute level, and the whole operation is so rapid, so free from ordinary sources of error, and involves so little mental labor, that the instrument is likely to become not only one of the indispensibles in every branch of surveying and civil engineering, but an important aid to the military service, by indicating at once the distance of every object to be commanded.

HOLLOW LIGHTNING RODS.—Mr. David Munson, an ingenious mechanic of Indianapolis, has patented a novel and very possibly a valuable improvement in lightning rods, the design being to employ a superior conductor and present a very extensive surface to attract the electric fluid, without materially increasing the expense above that of the ordinary iron rods. The material employed in the patent is sheet copper or brass, which is bent by machinery into the form of a hollow tube, but with two wide lips or ridges on opposite sides, the whole being twisted to aid the strength. The lips or ridges being sharp, especially on the side where the thin edges of the sheet are presented, the rod seems admirably provided with edges and slightly ragged points to attract the fluid. Such rods we presume might be made to appear considerably more cleanly and ornamental than the rusty iron now universally employed.

THE DUMMY LOCOMOTIVE.—Mr. Henry Waterman once designed a locomotive which was intended should look like a common baggage car, make no noise, show no smoke nor steam, and although slow could pull like a dragon. It was built by the Hudson River Railroad Co., and used for a time in hauling cars through the streets, a man always preceding it on horseback to clear the track, but its use was forbidden by the city authorities. The objections having been recently reconsidered and removed, leave has been granted to the Company again to use this powerful engine in plain of horse power, under certain restrictions, and the "dum-"my," as it is termed, is now being refitted and improved in several respects. There are three pieces of 36 inch driving wheels, without flanges coupled, and located between the ordinary trucks. The cylinders are 18 inches in diameter, the stroke of piston the same, and on a recent trial the machine proved itself capable of hauling 15 loaded freight cars up the grade on the Eleventh avenue without difficulty. There are two large iron tanks for water, the water used in condensing the steam being worked alternately from one into the other. The fuel being Anthracite little or no smoke is visible.

TRIGGER PROTECTOR FOR FIREARMS.—A Philadelphian has invented a case which can be made to protect the vulnerable parts of a gun lock, so as to avoid danger of discharging the piece by any accidental violence, and yet may be readily opened in a moment when desired for use. It should be introduced on the fowling pieces, etc., of all unskillful sportsmen. It is invariably the unskillful who are careless in the use of firearms.

BALANCED SLIDE VALVES.—Mr. H. R. Worthington of Brooklyn, the inventor of the valuable Safety-feed Pump, which goes by his name, has just obtained a patent for "transferring steam pressure from the "back of a steam slide valve to a fixed point by "means of a piston and vibrating link." This seems to involve only a reversed form of an extremely common device. It was used on the stern-wheel steamer Allegheny Belle No. 3, on the Allegheny River several years ago; it was on the locomotive Iron Duke, in the London Exhibition of 1851, and is on the propeller Oriental, running on the lakes. It is in fact the common method of balancing the pressure of high steam whenever the valve is of such size as to render any balancing advisable. It consists in fixing a cylinder in the top of the steam chest and connecting a piston fitted therein by means of a suitable link to the back of the slide valve. That arrangement is common property, if Mr. W. has invented an improvement his claim does not indicate it.

COMET EXPECTED.—One of the largest comets described by historians has appeared at slightly irregular intervals of about 300 years each. The last appearance was in 1556. It is impossible to predict its reap-